

REENTRANT BEHAVIOUR IN LANDAU FERM LIQUIDS WITH SPIN-SPLIT POMERANCHUK INSTABILITIES

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We study the effects of spin-antisymmetric interactions on the stability of a Landau-Fermi liquid on the square lattice, using the generalized Pomeranchuk method for two-dimensional lattice systems. In particular, we analyze interactions that could induce instabilities of the so called spin-split type, that is when spin-up and spin-down Fermi surfaces are displaced with respect to each other. The phase space is studied as a function of the strength of the interaction V , the electron chemical potential μ and an external magnetic field h . We find that such interactions produce in general an enhancement of the instability region of the Landau-Fermi liquid. More interestingly, in certain regions of the V - μ phase space, we find a reentrant behaviour as a function of the magnetic field h , similar to that found in recent experiments, *e.g.* in URu₂Si₂ and Sr₃Ru₂O₇.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The low energy physics of weakly interacting fermions in three dimensions is mostly described by the Landau theory of the Fermi Liquid which is based on the existence of single particle fermionic excitations, or quasiparticles, with a long lifetime at very low energies¹⁻³. However, moving away from three dimensions, the situation changes drastically: in one dimensional systems Landau's quasiparticles are typically unstable, giving rise to the so called Luttinger liquid⁴. On the other hand, two dimensional lattice models are far more complicated to treat, since conventional perturbation theory is not applicable, and many instabilities can occur⁵⁻²⁶.

The appearance of broken symmetry phases due to electron interactions within the Landau description of a Fermi liquid has been the subject of numerous investigations^{6,16,20,27,28}. In particular, Pomeranchuk instabilities leading to nematic phases have been analyzed by Yamase and Kohno in Ref. 25. Of special interest are those phases that are still described by Landau's theory, such as metallic ferromagnetism or incommensurate density waves. In ref. 29 a new type of instability was discussed that lead to a phase in which the two Fermi surfaces for up and down spins get a relative shift in momentum space. This so-called spin-split phase (or α -phase²⁰), which breaks reflection symmetry but preserves time reversal (as opposed to a ferromagnetic metallic instability) was shown to appear in the presence of interactions that arise naturally in a tight binding description of interacting electrons. The same author have analyzed the competition of this kind of interactions with Rashba and Dresselhaus ones³⁰.

The subject has regained interest more recently, due to its possible relevance in the description of different phase transitions observed experimentally, such as the so-called hidden order transition in URu₂Si₂. More precisely, in

ref. 31 the possible relevance of spin-antisymmetric interactions in the stability of the Fermi liquid and the relation with this hidden order transition has been discussed. Recent measurements, showing rotational symmetry breaking in the hidden-order phase³², motivated the proposal of a nematic emergent phase³³, in contrast to previous scenarios³¹.

It is the purpose of this paper to analyze further this issue by applying a method that has been recently developed in refs. 34, 35, 36, which is specially suited to study the Fermi liquid instabilities in two-dimensional lattice systems. This technique allows to analyze the interplay between an external magnetic field and the underlying lattice. In particular, we apply the extension of the above mentioned method to the zero-temperature³⁷ and spinful case³⁶ to the class of interactions studied in 31.

Our results show two important characteristic features. On the one hand Pomeranchuk instabilities appear when the Fermi surface deformations are of the spin-split type and this leads in general to an enhancement of the instability region. On the other hand, and more importantly, with this kind of deformations a reentrant behaviour in a magnetic field is observed, similar to what is observed in *e.g.* URu₂Si₂ and Sr₃Ru₂O₇. These results should be compared with the analysis presented in 21 where reentrant behaviour was observed analyzing nematic deformations of the Fermi surface. Here we obtain a similar behavior, without imposing nematic deformations, for a different kind (spin-split) of Fermi surface deformations.

The paper is organized as follows: in Section II we present the Hamiltonian of the system and its description as a Landau Fermi liquid, in Section III we briefly review the generalized Pomeranchuk method for lattice systems³⁴⁻³⁶, and in Section IV we present the main results of this paper. Finally in Section V we discuss the conclusions and outlook.

II. THE MODEL

We study a system of fermions in a two-dimensional square lattice with a spin-antisymmetric interaction³¹. The Hamiltonian is given by

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha} \varepsilon(\mathbf{k}) \hat{c}_{\mathbf{k}\alpha}^\dagger \hat{c}_{\mathbf{k}\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} V \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}', i \\ \alpha, \beta, \alpha', \beta'}} J_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}'} (\hat{c}_{\mathbf{k}\alpha}^\dagger \sigma_{\alpha\beta}^i \hat{c}_{\mathbf{k}\beta}) (\hat{c}_{\mathbf{k}'\alpha'}^\dagger \sigma_{\alpha'\beta'}^i \hat{c}_{\mathbf{k}'\beta'}), \quad (2.1)$$

where σ^i are the Pauli matrices and $\alpha = \pm 1/2$ denotes the spin z -projection. We consider in this paper the dispersion relation $\varepsilon(\mathbf{k})$ which corresponds to nearest neighbor hopping

$$\varepsilon(\mathbf{k}) = -2t(\cos k_x + \cos k_y), \quad (2.2)$$

the analysis of more general cases being straightforward.

For the interaction, following³¹ we choose $J_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}'}$ in the antisymmetric spin channels

$$J_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}'} = \sum_l J_l P_l(\cos \theta_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}'}). \quad (2.3)$$

where $\theta_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}'}$ is the angle between \mathbf{k} and \mathbf{k}' . For the sake of simplicity we consider in this paper a single l -channel, which we fix to $l = 1$, but our analysis can be easily generalized to higher l -channels.

We take into account the presence of an external magnetic field h by adding to (2.1) the Zeeman interaction

$$\hat{H}_{mag} = 2h \sum_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha} \alpha \hat{c}_{\mathbf{k}\alpha}^\dagger \hat{c}_{\mathbf{k}\alpha}. \quad (2.4)$$

To carry the analysis further, we assume that the above system has a Fermi liquid phase that can be described using Landau's theory. Then we can write the change in the Landau free energy Ω , associated with a change $\delta n_{\mathbf{k}\alpha}$ in the quasi-particles distribution function $n_{\mathbf{k}\alpha}$, as

$$\delta\Omega = \sum_{\alpha} \int d^2k (\varepsilon(\mathbf{k}) - \mu_{\alpha}) \delta n_{\mathbf{k}\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha, \alpha'} \int d^2k d^2k' f_{\alpha\alpha'}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}') \delta n_{\mathbf{k}\alpha} \delta n_{\mathbf{k}'\alpha'} \quad (2.5)$$

where we have defined a spin dependent chemical potential by reabsorbing the external magnetic field

$$\mu_{\alpha} = \mu + 2\alpha h \quad (2.6)$$

Within the mean field approximation⁵, the dispersion relation in (2.5) can be assumed to take the same form as in (2.2) with renormalized coefficients. On the other hand, the “interaction function” $f_{\alpha\alpha'}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}')$ takes the form

$$f_{\alpha\alpha'}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}') = 2V J_{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}'} (2\delta_{\alpha\alpha'} - 1) \quad (2.7)$$

The hypothesis of existence and stability of a Fermi liquid phase can now be tested: an instability is diagnosed whenever an excitation $\delta n_{\mathbf{k}\alpha}$ leads to a negative Landau free energy (2.5). The way of parameterizing the space of excitations and exploring it in the search for possible instabilities is the core of the generalized Pomeranchuk method, and will be sketched in the next Section.

III. THE METHOD

In this section we give a brief description of the generalization of Pomeranchuk's method to lattice systems, that was originally proposed in ref. 34 and further developed in 35 and 36. Here we concentrate in the spin 1/2 case at zero temperature, with a dispersion relation (2.2) and interaction function (2.7) and we refer the reader to ref. 36 for details.

The ground state of a spin 1/2 system at zero temperature is described by its Fermi surfaces. With the help of the function $g_{\alpha}(\mathbf{k}) \equiv \mu_{\alpha} - \varepsilon(\mathbf{k})$, the Fermi surface for each spin component can be defined as the loci in momentum space of the points at which $g_{\alpha}(\mathbf{k})$ vanishes

$$g_{\alpha}(\mathbf{k}) = 0. \quad (3.1)$$

The occupation number $n_{\mathbf{k}\alpha}$ vanishes outside the corresponding Fermi surface and takes the value 1 inside.

At zero temperature, an excitation of the system $\delta n_{\mathbf{k}\alpha}$ takes the values $0, \pm 1$ at different \mathbf{k} points, and in consequence it can be characterized by a deformed Fermi surface. The latter can be represented by a perturbed version of equation (3.1)

$$g_{\alpha}(\mathbf{k}) + \delta g_{\alpha}(\mathbf{k}) = 0 \quad (3.2)$$

In order to find a useful parameterization for $\delta g_{\alpha}(\mathbf{k})$, we change variables from (k_x, k_y) to (g_{α}, s_{α}) , where $s_{\alpha} = s_{\alpha}(\mathbf{k})$ is defined as orthogonal to $g_{\alpha}(\mathbf{k})$, *i.e.* tangential to the corresponding Fermi surface, and performing a complete turn around it while running on the interval $[-\pi, \pi)$. The associated Jacobian reads

$$J_{\alpha}(s_{\alpha}) = \left. \frac{\partial(k_x, k_y)}{\partial(g_{\alpha}, s_{\alpha})} \right|_{g_{\alpha}=0} = \left(2t \sqrt{1 - \left(1 - \frac{(\mu + 2\alpha h)^2}{16t^2} \right) \cos^2(2s)} \right)^{-1}, \quad (3.3)$$

Now if we choose

$$\delta g_{\alpha}(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{\sum_{\gamma} J_{\gamma}^2} \left(\psi^1 J_{\alpha} + \psi^2 \sum_{\beta} \epsilon_{\alpha\beta} J_{\beta} \right), \quad (3.4)$$

with $\epsilon_{\alpha\beta}$ the Levy-Civita antisymmetric symbol $\epsilon_{11} = \epsilon_{22} = 0$, $\epsilon_{12} = -\epsilon_{21} = 1$, implying that the factor that multiplies ψ^2 is perpendicular to J_{α} in α space. We have the deformations of the unperturbed Fermi surface corresponding to the α component ($g_{\alpha} = 0$) parameterized in terms of two arbitrary functions $\psi^1(s_{\alpha})$ and $\psi^2(s_{\alpha})$ of a single variable s_{α} . The generality of this decomposition can be understood by replacing it into the expressions for the variations of the magnetization and the total number of particles. When $\psi^1(s)$ has no constant term it parameterizes a simultaneous deformation of both Fermi surfaces that do not change the magnetization of the system nor

the total number of particles. Stoner instabilities, due to fluctuations in the number of particles, can be also included by allowing a constant term in $\psi^1(s)$. On the other hand $\psi^2(s)$ takes into account deformations that include spin flips, changing the total magnetization.

Inserting the above decomposition into the variation of the Landau free energy (2.5), after some straightforward

algebra³⁶, we get

$$\delta\Omega = \int ds \int ds' \sum_{a,b=1,2} \psi^a(s) K^{ab}(s, s') \psi^b(s') \quad (3.5)$$

As we have chosen both variables s_α as running in the same interval, we are allowed to omit the index α in the dumb integration variables. Here $K^{ab}(s, s')$ is a 2×2 matrix kernel given by

$$\begin{aligned} K^{11}(s, s') &= \frac{1}{2 \sum_\alpha J_\alpha^2(s) \sum_\alpha J_\alpha^2(s')} \left(\sum_\alpha J_\alpha^3 \delta(s - s') + \sum_{\alpha, \beta} J_\alpha^2(s) f_{\alpha\beta}(s, s') J_\beta^2(s') \right) \\ K^{22}(s, s') &= \frac{1}{2 \sum_\alpha J_\alpha^2(s) \sum_\alpha J_\alpha^2(s')} \left(\sum_{\alpha, \beta, \gamma} \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} \epsilon^{\alpha\gamma} J_\alpha J_\beta J_\gamma \delta(s - s') + \sum_{\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta} \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} \epsilon^{\gamma\delta} J_\alpha(s) J_\beta(s) J_\gamma(s') J_\delta(s') f_{\alpha\delta}(s, s') \right) \\ K^{12}(s, s') &= \frac{1}{2 \sum_\alpha J_\alpha^2(s) \sum_\alpha J_\alpha^2(s')} \left(\sum_{\alpha, \beta} \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} J_\alpha^2 J_\beta \delta(s - s') + \sum_{\alpha, \beta, \delta} \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} J_\delta(s)^2 J_\alpha(s') J_\beta(s') f_{\delta\alpha}(s, s') \right) \\ K^{21}(s, s') &= \frac{1}{2 \sum_\alpha J_\alpha^2(s) \sum_\alpha J_\alpha^2(s')} \left(\sum_{\alpha, \beta} \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} J_\alpha^2 J_\beta \delta(s - s') + \sum_{\alpha, \beta, \gamma} \epsilon^{\alpha\beta} J_\alpha(s) J_\beta(s) J_\gamma(s')^2 f_{\alpha\gamma}(s, s') \right) \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

To find the instabilities of the Fermi liquid, we consider its energy (3.5) as a quadratic form $\langle \psi | \psi \rangle$, acting on the 2-vector function $\psi^a(s)$ that parameterize the deformations, and then search for a choice of $\psi^a(s)$ that turns it into negative values. A simple way to do that is to apply the Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization procedure to an arbitrary starting basis $\{\psi_n^a(s)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, to obtain a new basis of orthogonal functions $\{\xi_n^a(s)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfying $\langle \xi_n | \xi_m \rangle \propto \delta_{nm}$. If at a given step of the procedure a 2-vector function $\xi_i^a(s)$ is found whose pseudonorm is negative, we say that we have found an instability in the i -th channel. In our case, we choose the initial basis as

$$\psi_n^a(s) = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{ns}{2}\right) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } n \text{ even and } a = 1 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \sin\left(\frac{(n-1)s}{2}\right) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } n \text{ odd and } a = 1 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \cos\left(\frac{ns}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } n \text{ even and } a = 2 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \sin\left(\frac{(n-1)s}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix} & \text{if } n \text{ odd and } a = 2 \end{cases} \quad (3.7)$$

IV. RESULTS

By exploring the set of possible Fermi surface deformations as described in the previous section we obtained the unstable regions in the phase space.

In Fig. 1 we show deformed Fermi surfaces for both spin projections, corresponding to the first modes that lead to instabilities. As our method works with infinitesimal deformations, the surfaces shown in the figure are schematic, since the deformation amplitude has been augmented for the sake of illustration.

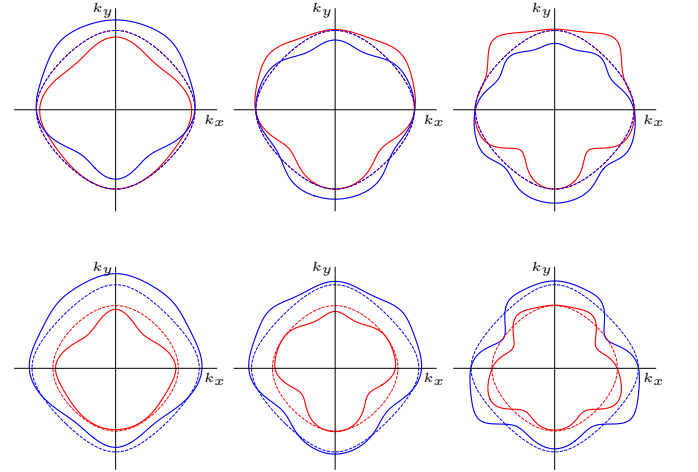


FIG. 1. (Color online) Fermi surface deformations leading to instabilities of the Fermi liquid. In blue (red) we plotted the spin-up (spin-down) perturbed Fermi surfaces, the dashed lines corresponding to the unperturbed ones. The first modes for $\mu/t = -2$, $V/t = -2$ are shown, the upper row corresponding to $h/t = 0$, the lower one to $h/t = 0.5$. Note the relative displacement of the spin up and spin down Fermi surfaces in the first row, which indicates that the instability will probably lead to a spin-split state.

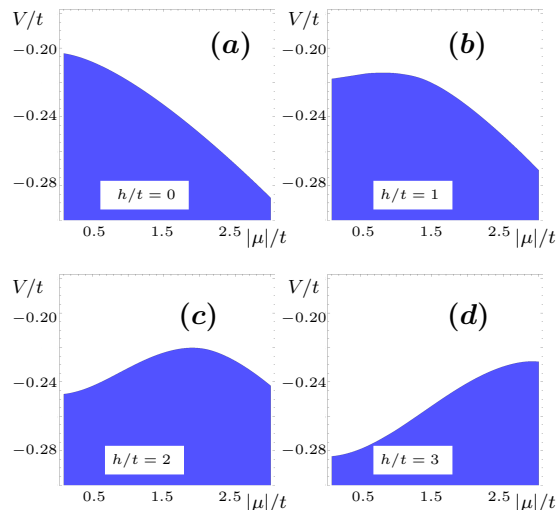


FIG. 2. (Color online) Unstable regions (shaded) for external magnetic field going from $h/t = 0$ to $h/t = 3$, in figs. (a) to (d).

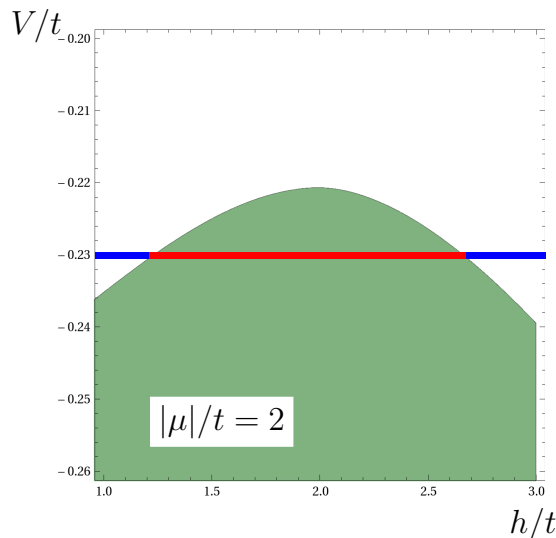


FIG. 3. (Color online) Instability region as a function of applied magnetic field; by increasing it, is possible to leave (red line) and re-enter (blue line) to the stable Fermi liquid phase.

We explored an ample range of parameters μ/t , V/t and h/t and obtained the instability regions shown in

Fig. 2(a) to (d). One can observe that the instability becomes increasingly significant for $\mu = \pm h$, where one of the Fermi surfaces gets close to the van Hove singularity.

A remarkable feature of the present phase diagrams is that, for some values of μ and interaction strength V , the Fermi liquid description breaks down only for intermediate values of h . For instance, as shown in Fig. 3, if the system is filled up to $\mu/t = 2$ and the interaction strength is $V/t = -0.23$, then we have a stable Fermi liquid up to $h/t \approx 1.4$ and from $h/t \approx 2.6$ but such Fermi liquid description does not hold when h/t takes values in between those limits. This means that, under such conditions, it is possible for the system to leave and re-enter the Fermi liquid phase, as the external field is increased.

V. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper we applied the method developed in^{34–36} to a lattice model with spin degrees of freedom and in the presence of interactions that break the spin symmetry³¹. The phase space was studied as a function of the interaction strength V , the electron chemical potential μ and an external magnetic field h . Our results show that Pomeranchuk instabilities appear when the Fermi surface deformations are of the spin-split type (that is when spin-up and spin-down Fermi surfaces are displaced with respect each other in momentum space), confirming the studies in 29 and 31. This leads in general to an enhancement of the instability region. On the other hand, and more importantly, we observe a reentrant behaviour in a magnetic field, similar to what is observed in *e.g.* URu₂Si₂ and Sr₃Ru₂O₇ (see *e.g.* 22).

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